

## AGRICULTURAL.

## Complete Home-Mixed Fertilizers.

Remarks of Herbert B. Battle, at Mt. Holly gathering, week before last.

One way of economizing is instead of buying an ammoniated fertilizer and paying therefor \$25 to \$40 a ton, to buy the ingredients separately and mix them at the farm. A complete fertilizer should contain nitrates, ammoniates, or some form of organic matter, potash in any of its various combinations, and some form of available phosphoric acid. In the mixture we will make kainit to contain the requisite potash, acid phosphate to contain the available phosphoric acid and cotton seed meal the ammonia (as well as some potash and phosphoric acid.) We will need for a ton

300 lbs. of kainit,  
1100 " acid phosphate,  
600 " cotton seed meal.

2000

These should be mixed on a wooden floor in an old out-house, putting down first a layer of acid phosphate, sprinkling on this next a layer of kainit taking care to break all the lumps previous to spreading, and finally a layer of cotton seed meal. Repeat this until the materials are exhausted. Now mix with thoroughly as possible with a spade or shovel; for this mixing will depend in a great measure the quality of the fertilizer. It will not be a difficult matter, as the cotton seed meal and acid phosphates are always well powdered when bought, and the lumpy portions of the kainit will only need to be mashed fine before applied to the heap. Some recommend dissolving the kainit before applying this to the mixture instead of in a dry form, but this I do not approve of, for thoroughly dissolving the kainit will require much water and considerable labor, and the solution when applied will unnecessarily wet the mixture, much to its detriment. With a little care and some patience this mixing may be done in a thorough manner, and, too, it is ready for use as soon as it is mixed. What is the result? We have a fertilizer containing:

7.44 per cent avail. phos. acid.  
2.55 " " ammonia.  
2.28 " " potash.

Almost, if not quite, as good as the average ammoniated fertilizer, for which we pay at least \$30 per ton. Now let us see what our materials cost us:

300 lbs. kainit with 12 per cent potash at \$15 per ton, \$2.25  
1100 lbs. acid phos. 12 per cent avail. phos. acid at \$20, 11.00  
600 lbs. cotton seed meal at \$25, 7.50

Total, \$20.75.

These are the prices which farmers near Mt. Holly, Charlotte, or Raleigh would pay. Our complete fertilizer cost us \$20.75 a ton if bought, it already mixed would cost us at least \$20 per ton, which is a saving of nearly \$10, or 50 per cent of the total cost. Is not the labor and the little trouble needed for the mixing worth that much? We might vary the mixture somewhat, using other ingredients for those named, but for cheapness and ease of manipulation we could hardly find a better.

## Cruelty to Stock.

There is at least one hundred and fifty mules brought into and sold in Mecklenburg county yearly. Think of it! Don't you know fifty mules ought to more than supply the wear and tear of the mules in this county? This is proof to our mind that we kill by hard work, bad treatment, and starvation, one hundred head of mules every year. We know one man whose mules are always poor, backs and shoulders sore. This man buys all his feed, is always hard up and in a strain, and can't get credit for five dollars. We know another man whose mules are always fat, never scoured up, and he never buys any feed, and can get credit for any amount desired. One of these men is poor, lives hard and has no friends. The other is well off, lives well, and everybody is his friend. One is never in a strain, the other is always in a strain. One is happy, the other is miserable. One is the builder of his own fortune, the other is the wrecker of his fortune. How can any man get along, how can any man expect the Lord to prosper him in his business who is so cruel to his stock and so reckless of his own interest?

The laws ought to be enforced against every man who misuses and abuses his stock. Who will put the ball in motion? If men were made to take care of their mules and horses in this county, it would be a clear saving in dollars and cents yearly to the county, or rather to the people of the county, of at least fifteen thousand dollars yearly. How can we help from being poor so long as we kill up our stock, buy all our horse supplies from the North, and don't raise enough on the farms to foot the bills made during the year? Ought we not to be poor, and do we deserve any better fate?

We saw nine mules in town Saturday, and the owners of each ought to be indicted, convicted and punished for cruel and inhuman treatment to animals, and we have no doubt that there are two hundred such cases in the county. Poverty and hard-times will always follow in the wake of such.

## Making the Farm Pay.

How to make a farm pay is the great conundrum which every land holder often asks himself, and not infrequently, in despair, he gives it up. Land, says that practical writer, Joseph Allen, often fails to produce good crops, not because the laborers have been awkward in their work of plowing and cultivating the crop, but because they did not know and fully understand the relation of the soil to the crop. Continued hard daily labor without an educated judgment directing and applying correct principles, may make fair crops, but it will not produce the best results; it will not make the land produce all that it is capable of yielding. One fault with the farmers is, when any crop or a special kind of stock is paying a larger per cent of profit than any other stock or grain, they immediately turn their attention most exclusively to that special object; and, on the other hand when any article is selling at or below cost of production, they should not discontinue its cultivation or production altogether, but they should avoid all the

extremes, and they will find in the final outcome they will be more successful. There is no one special system of farming, either in grain or stock, that will give a large per cent of profit each year on the capital invested and labor performed. The only safety for the farmer of this country is in mixed husbandry and rotation of crops.

It should be the aim to have something in return for every stroke that is made and for every dollar invested. Even when only a few house plants are cared for, we expect to see growth and bloom to repay for their care.

## The Possibilities of Agriculture.

Jas. H. Egan at Mt. Holly Farmers' Institute.

One great fault with many of our farmers is, the lack of faith in their calling. They assume that it is a hard taskmaster, reaping where he hath not sown. That they are required to make "bricks without straw," and so they murmur and grumble over their lot in life. They overlook the great natural law, that "He that soweth sparingly shall reap sparingly," and that "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap;" that God hath ordained the earth as a generous mother, yielding her fruitfulness to her children, but only in proportion to the love and care bestowed. They hearken not to His command to replenish and subdue the earth; they forget the promise that while the earth remaineth "seed time and harvest, summer and winter shall not cease," and so they miss the blessing; for He hath said, "He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread." On the certainty of the fulfillment of His promise, if we will obey the command in its full meaning, I do affirm, that amid all the diversified pursuits of man, there is no one that has such grand possibilities as agriculture. We know that one single grain of wheat has increased eight hundred per cent; one grain of corn 1,300 per cent; one grain of oats sixteen hundred per cent, and one single cotton seed four thousand eight hundred per cent. Small as are the farms in general, their yields are enormous. On a farm of four acres, a family will live comfortably and save five or six hundred dollars a year. What the possibilities may be in the future is the full light of scientific knowledge only a Prophet's vision could foretell. In all the ages, no living man has yet reached the largest yield which one acre of land can be made to produce. We read of many instances of extraordinary production, and soon like the last victorious racer upon the course, the record is beaten by some more skillful farmer.

Never before in the history of the world has so much interest been manifested or more rapid progress made in this Heaven-appointed occupation. Nor have there any other department of human labor so full of all our energies for its continuous development. In the words of Mr. Jefferson, "Let the farmer forevermore be honored in his calling, for they who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God."

Rubber rings such as are used on fruit can, often become hard and brittle. They can be restored by letting them lie in water in which you have put a little ammonia. Mix in this proportion: One part ammonia and two parts water. Sometimes they do not need to lie in this more than five minutes, but frequently a half hour is needed to receive their elasticity.

## Turnip Seed.

In addition to the usual varieties of Turnip Seed, we have in stock a small quantity of the superior PRIZE, which produces large bulbs, remains in the ground in perfect condition the entire winter and will make salad.

R. H. JORDAN & CO.,  
Spartanburg, S. C.

## Fresh TURNIP SEED.

We have just received a fresh Stock of TURNIP SEED, warranted. We have all the leading varieties sold in this market.

W. M. WILSON & CO.,  
Charlotte, June 24, 1887.

## TURNIP SEED.

1,000 LBS. BUIST'S WARRANTED TURNIP SEED—all desirable varieties—wholesale and retail—just received by

BURWELL & DUNN,  
Druggists,  
June 24, 1887. Opposite Central Hotel.

## ATTRactions

And Real Benefits for the People.

Everything that belongs to Summer Goods marked down to prices never before heard of in this section.

Come and see them, and you will be convinced of the truth of what we claim.

## Come Early.

And thus secure the cream of the many bargains we are daily offering.

E. L. KEESLER & CO.,  
June 3, 1887.

## PHARR &amp; LONG,

(Successors to E. D. Latta & Bro.)

## Clothing.

Having succeeded the well known firm of E. D. Latta & Bro. it is our desire to receive, and will be our utmost effort to deserve, that loyal support at the hands of the community, which so steadfastly attended the retiring concern, and has made them prominent throughout the two Carolinas.

## New Clothing for 1887.

We shall give very close attention to our business and shall have a special care to the interests of our patrons, and as we begin our new life, having no accounts and no debt against anyone, bearing "good will toward all men," and a very special liking for ladies, who have the responsible charge of providing well for the comfort of the "rising generation," we shall hope by courteous dealing, the selling of reliable Goods only, and the One Price system, to succeed.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Our expenses will be light, relatively reduced, as we shall serve in active capacity ourselves, and as we have purchased our stock very advantageously, and much under value.

We will offer inducements heretofore unknown to the trade.

The first call from our friends will be much appreciated, and will give us an encouragement which we will endeavor to substantially manifest.

PHARR & LONG.

Jan. 7, 1887.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

And all the leading PATENT MEDICINES for sale by

March 26, 1886. R. H. JORDAN & CO.

Averill Ready-Mixed Paints, best in use. Any one can use them.

W. M. WILSON & CO.,  
Sole Agents,  
Feb. 12, 1886.

White-Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Shoe Brushes and Kalsomine Brushes at

W. M. WILSON & CO'S,  
Drug Store,  
Feb. 12, 1886.

Land, writes J. L. Moultrie of Union Springs, Ala., cannot be too sandy for turnips. If the land is dry they may be sown level, but if the soil is very retentive of water, bed it up as if for cotton, and sow on the beds, leaving a good water furrow. Rutabagas and early turnips may be mixed and sown together. Use out the early ones, and leave the rutabagas for late winter and spring. Seventy years ago, everybody sowed wheat with their turnips as a protection from the fly, which preferred the small grain. It also gave a nice calf pasture when the turnips were gone.—Southern Cultivator.

## NO MISTAKE.

At BARNETT & BETHUNE's you can get the finest Green and Black Tea, the best grades of Mocha, Java, Lagayra, Maracabo, and Rio Coffee, Green or Fresh Roasted.

The finest

Roller Patent Flour,

Pure Refined Lard, Choice Hams, Boneless Bacon, Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues and Mackerel.

Reliable brands of Canned Goods, Pickles, long and short, and all kinds of Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

BARNETT & BETHUNE.

April 1, 1887.

Flour! Flour!!

We are dealing largely in Flour of all grades, buying it direct from the Mills by the Car Load, and can always give you lowest market prices.

If you want a number one good Flour, try our "Honest" brand. It is always reliable—every sack warranted.

SPRINGS & BURWELL.

BIG STOCK

of

Ladies' Muslin and Gauze

UNDERWEAR.

Balbriggan's and Lisle Thread. Under-Vests, all sizes and all qualities.

Another stock of Swiss and Nainsook Flouncing at 25 per cent less than earlier in the season.

We have made big reductions in prices of some White Goods, Oriental Laces, Torchon Laces, Children's Hosiery, &c. If you want a nice

Traveling Trunk,

We have them and will sell you cheap (come and see what bargains we are offering).

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER,

June 3, 1887. 33 West Trade Street.

## NEW BOOKS.

Just received, a large line of New Books, including:

"John A. Dreams," a Tale, 25 cents.

"A Wicked Girl," a Novel, 25 cents.

"Casket Byron's Profession," by Geo. Bernard Shaw, 25 cents.

"A Modern Telemachus," by Charlotte Young, 25 cents.

"The Gullible River," by Wilkie Collins, 25 cents.

"Yeast," by Chas. Kingsley, 25 cents.

"Megdon's Secret and Wanted a Wife," by John Galsworthy, 25 cents.

"A Strange Inheritance," by F. M. F. Skene, 25 cents.

"Cranford," by Mrs. Gaskell, 25 cents.

"Golden Bells," by A. E. Franchon, 25 cents.

"Lucy Crofton," by Mrs. Oliphant, 25 cents.

"Butts," by Geo. Temple, 25 cents.

"Little Lorraine," by Theo. Gilchrist, 25 cents.

ROSS & ADAMS,  
17 South Tryon Street.

## KING'S

Extract of Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight combined with Liddle's Compound.

This is Nature's Own Remedy for all Diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood, Eruptive and Cutaneous Diseases, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples, Tetter, Ringworm, Itch, Scabies, Syphilis, Mercurial, and all Diseases of like character.

It is an Alternative for the Restoration of Tone and Strength to the system debilitated by disease; hence it affords great protection from attacks that originate in changes of climate, of seasons, and of life.

BURWELL & DUNN,  
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,  
April 23, 1887. Charlotte, N. C.

North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

In the Superior Court—Before J. M. Morrow, Clerk.

T. J. Dulin and wife Mattie A. Dulin, Geo. A. Ballard and wife Susan L. Ballard, Plaintiffs,

Against

Alice Furr, Florence Lilly Furr, Wm. Clarence Furr, Virgil Furr and Jas Furr, Defendants.

To the Defendants above named:

You are hereby notified that this is a special proceeding to obtain partition of Land in which you are interested as tenants in common; that the same will be heard on Monday, 12th day of September, A. D. 1887, at my office in Charlotte, N. C., at which time and place you are required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint herein filed. This, July 8th, 1887.

July 15, 1887. 6w J. M. MORROW,  
Clerk Superior Court

P. M. Hale's Publications.

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 Vol. 12mo. Cloth—Price \$1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do for their States."—New York World.

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the South. It is a timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—Charlotte Journal.

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—Baltimore Recorder.

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—Nashville (Tenn.) Lum. berrman.

The book is well-printed, on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

P. M. HALE, Publisher,  
Raleigh, N. C.

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Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer. 12mo. 25 pages—Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 cents.

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Charlotte, N. C.,

Has the largest and most complete stock of

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In the State.

Also, Baby Carriages, Coffins, Metallic Cases and Burial Suits.

I buy largely and sell cheap.

No charge for Packing or Drayage.

Pianos and Organs

Of the best makes on the installment plan. Low prices and easy terms. I am Agent for LUD- DEN & BATES MUSIC HOUSE.

E. M. ANDREWS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer,  
Next to Wittkowsky & Baruch.

Feb. 12, 1886.

NEW MILLINERY FIRM

AND

NEW STOCK.

The undersigned will open in a few days a choice, and well selected stock of MILLINERY, and all other lines of Goods connected with the Millinery Trade. Our Stock has been carefully selected by C. M. QUERY, who has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has secured all the latest Novelties and at the lowest prices.

The Lowest Prices

Goods can be bought for cash.

Prices (according to our written contract) will be

Strictly Cash on Delivery,

And we assure our old friends and customers, although we cannot charge Goods on our books, (except by special contract), the great advantage we can give you in low prices will ten times over balance the small and unsatisfactory benefit of having Goods charged for a few days or weeks.

Our Trimming and Dress Making Department will be managed by Mrs. QUERY, herself.

We have secured the services of that popular and efficient Saleslady, Miss Bessie Houson.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and see our

NEW STYLES

And low cash Prices, and will do our best to please you, and guarantee entire satisfaction in any thing you buy from us.

Orders by Mail solicited. They will receive prompt and careful attention.

March 18, 1887.

Boarding House.

When you arrive at Charlotte inquire for my Boarding House, situated on Church Street, between 2d and 3d, near the Post Office and business.

Street Cars run within a few yards of the door. Rates by the day \$1 and \$1.25—well furnished rooms and good fare.

April 1, 1887. if

Mrs. P. QUERY & CO.

Glass.

We have received a large and complete stock of Windows of Glass, large and small sizes, single and double thick.

R. H. JORDAN & CO.,  
Spartanburg, S. C.

May 15, 1886.

LEROY DAVIDSON,

(of North Carolina),

23 WHITE HALL STREET, New York,

Southern Agent

FOR

Mrs. G. B. Miller & Co.'s celebrated

SCOTCH SNUFF

Established 1776.

(Sold by all the leading Houses of the country)

Also, BROKER and COMMISSION

MERCHANT.

Feb. 25, 1887.

Scrofula

Is one of the most fatal scourges which afflict mankind. It is often hereditary, but may be the result of improper vaccination, mercurial poisoning, uncleanness, and various other causes. Chronic Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancerous Humors, and, in some cases, Emaciation, and, consequently, result from a scrofulous condition of the blood. This disease can be cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

I inherited a scrofulous condition of the blood, which caused a derangement of my whole system. After taking less than four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I am

Entirely Cured

and, for the past year, have not found it necessary to use any medicine whatever.

I am now in better health, and stronger than ever before.—O. A. Willard, 213 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

I was troubled with Scrofulous Sores for five years; but, after using a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the sores healed, and I have now good health.

Elizabeth Warnock, 54 Appleton street, Lowell, Mass.

Some months ago I was troubled with Scrofulous Sores on my leg. The skin of was badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy failed until I used Ayer's Sarsaparilla. By taking this medicine I have now good health, and have been entirely healed, and my health is fully restored. I am grateful for the good this medicine has done me.

Ann O'Brien, 128 Sullivan st., New York.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1, six bottles, \$5.

September 2, 1887.

PURE, HARD AND BRILLIANT

Brazilian Axis Cut Pebbles.

For sale by Hales & Boyne, Charlotte.

They are a natural stone, almost as hard